The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8247 第八千二百四十七號 光緒十年五月初四日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1884. 禮拜三 香港英五月二十八號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27, DJEMNAH, French steamer, 2,435, de Boissesuil Baron, Shanghai 24th May, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
May 27, PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British str., 1,011, H. Lightwood, Bangkok 21st May, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG.
May 27, NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, Haiphong 24th M., General.—A. R. MARTY.
May 27, NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, Bangkok 19th May, General.—HOP HING.
May 27, OCEAN, British steamer, 1,039, R. R. Brown, Saigon 22nd May, Rice.—SOEY SHING.
May 27, AMOY, British steamer, 814, Wm. Potts, Canton 27th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
May 27, HARTER, British steamer, 1,196, F. Grandin, Saigon 23rd May, Paddy and Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.
May 27, CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,097, H. Lindemann, Swatow 26th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
MAY 27TH.

Ingraban, German str., for Wladivostock.
Centaur, German bark, for Quinhon.
Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 27, PING-ON, British steamer, for Hoihow.
May 27, CAIRNGORM, British str., for Saigon.
May 27, GREYHOUND, British str., for Hoihow.
May 27, JASON, British str., for Shanghai.
May 27, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Djemnah*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. John West, and de Lagarde, and 10 Chinese. For Saigon.—Messrs. A. Zecraco, Piot, and Colasso. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Keng Yang, and 1 Chinese. For Port Said.—Mr. B. Urose. For Naples.—Rev. P. Braur. For Marseilles.—Messrs. E. Tauneyer, Alfred Siemssen, Capt. E. Fournier, and Count von Tattenbach.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. and Mrs. Cancio Jorge, and 132 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, str., from Saigon.—90 Chinese.

Per *Nanshan*, str., from Bangkok.—6 Chinese.

Per *Nam-vian*, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Paulhan, and 16 Chinese.

Per *Harter*, str., from Saigon.—115 Chinese.

Per *Cassandra*, str., from Swatow.—120 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila.—Mr. John Sinclair.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Cassandra* reports left Swatow on the 26th inst., and had light variable winds and gloomy weather.

The British steamer *Phra Chula Chom Klao* reports left Bangkok on the 21st inst., and had light breezes and fine weather from port to port.

The British steamer *Ocean* reports left Saigon on the 22nd inst., and had moderate variable winds and fine weather during the whole passage.

The British steamer *Nanshan* reports left Bangkok on the 19th inst., and had variable light wind and squally rainy weather, wind in the China Sea, from N.W. to N.E. with heavy swell from N.E.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.
15, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
15, Yungning, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
15, Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.
15, Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.
15, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
15, Hao-shin, Chinese str., from Foochow.
16, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
16, Fooksang, British str., from Hongkong.
16, Chung King, British str., from Tientsin.
16, Taisang, British str., from Nagasaki.
16, Nun Shen, German str., from Kiel.
17, Tamsui, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
17, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
17, Kiang-yu, Chinese str., from Hankow.
17, Greatham Hall, Brit. str., from Tientsin.
17, Espoir, British g-bt., from Hankow.
17, Foo-soo, Japanese corv., from Hankow.
18, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
18, Pechili, British str., from Newchwang.
18, Chefoo, British str., from Swatow.
18, Keelung, British str., from Swatow.
18, Pekin, British str., from Hankow.
18, Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
18, Hae-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
19, Feilung, British str., from Swatow.
19, Pautah, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
19, Fuh Wo, British str., from Hankow.
19, Lee-yuen, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
20, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
20, Waverley, British str., from Tientsin.
20, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Swatow.
20, Fu-yew, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
20, Fungshun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
20, Kiang-foo, Chinese str., from Hankow.
20, Poochi, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
20, Glenogle, British str., from Hankow.
20, Glencoe, British str., from Hongkong.
21, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
21, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
21, Wha-on, British str., from Hankow.
21, Hae-an, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
21, Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.
21, El Dorado, British str., from Tientsin.
21, Gornostai, Russian g-bt., from W'vostock.

May— DEPARTURES.
14, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
14, N. Pendleton, Amr. ship, for Victoria.
15, G. H. Wappaus, British bk., for Nagasaki.
15, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
15, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
16, Taiwo, British str., for Hankow.
16, Kwang-lee, British str., for Hongkong.
16, Kowshing, British steamer, for Chefoo.
16, Glaucus, British str., for London.
16, Tunsin, British steamer, for Ningpo.
17, Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.
17, Ancona, British str., for Hongkong.
17, Changking British str., for Tientsin.
17, Shanghai, British str., for Hankow.
17, Castello, British str., for Keelung.
17, Strathmore, British str., for Nagasaki.
17, Ningpo, British str., for Hongkong.
17, Yungning, Chinese str., for Wenchow.
17, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
18, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., for Hankow.
18, Hae-shin, Chinese str., for Foochow.
18, Doretta, Siamese bark, for Keelung.
18, Sikh, British str., for Nagasaki.
19, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.
19, Store Nordiske, Danish str., for a cruise.
20, Chin-tung, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
20, Greatham Hall, Brit. str., for Tientsin.
20, Hae-ting, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
20, Keelung, British str., for Chefoo.
20, Kiang-yu, Chinese str., for Hankow.
20, Taisang, British str., for Chefoo.
20, Orestes, British str., for Hankow.
20, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
20, Chefoo, British str., for Tientsin.
21, Pechili, British str., for Tientsin.
21, Fooksang, British str., for Hongkong.
21, Fuh Wo, British str., for Hankow.
21, Pautah, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
21, Nagoya Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
21, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.
21, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Hindoo	Hongkong	April 11
Glenroy (s.)	Shanghai	April 12
Antenor (s.)	Shanghai	April 15

INTIMATIONS.

SUMMER HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now opened their New Stock of

CALCUTTA-MADE PITH SUN HATS and HELMETS.

The "Terai" FELT HATS in light and Dark Drab.

SOFT AMERICAN FELT HATS.

NEW STRAW HATS and LAWN TENNIS HATS.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a very fine old Spirit, in Square Bottles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1884.

COLONIE DE LA COCHINCHINE.

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

Conformement aux dispositions arrêtees par le Conseil Colonial dans sa seance du 28 Decembre dernier,

Les personnés qui desireraient établir en Cochinchine des distilleries à appareils perfectionnes pour la transformation des riz et autres matières en alcools destines à l'exportation, devront faire parvenir leur demande en autorisation à l'Administration avant le 1er Septembre 1884, accompagnes des plans et indications propres à permettre d'apprecier l'importance et l'economie de l'établissement projeté.

La Concession aura lieu aux conditions suivantes:—

1°.—La distillerie devra etre établie à Saigon ou sur le territoire du 20me arrondissement. Tous les bâtiments seront construits en murs de briques, converts en tuiles, attenant les uns aux autres et reunis dans une enceinte parfaitement close. Un logement convenable composé de deux pieces et des dependances necessaires y sera menagé pour le préposé de la Régie.

2°.—La fabrication et la sortie des alcools seront soumises au régime de l'exercise. Le concessionnaire devra se soumettre à tous les reglements pris par l'autorité locale pour la surveillance et le controle de cette industrie.

3°.—Pendant trois annees et jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 de litres, quel que soit le nombre de etablissements en exercice, la fabrication pour l'exportation sera exempte de tous droits dans la Colonie. Passé ce delai, ou une fois le chiffre deux millions de litres atteint, chaque hectolitre d'alcool exporté sera frappé d'un droit de cinquante cents en remplacement de l'impot foncier et pour couvrir les frais de surveillance.

4°.—Bien que les alcools fabriques dans ces distilleries soient specialement destinés a l'exportation, le Concessionnaire pourra, au renouvellement des baux, concourir pour l'exploitation d'une ou plusieurs concessions pour la consommation dans l'interieur de la Colonie, en acquittant les droits et en se soumettant a la reglementation locale.

5°.—La distillerie devra être prête à fonctionner le 1er. Janvier 1885.

6°.—Le gerant devra etre agréé par l'Administration. [884

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes, and ENAMELLED taken daily.

Also,

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [19]

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG will be found in "THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," p. 401 of large edition, p. 649, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.

"Daily Press" Office,
1st February, 1884. [28]

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at the Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed

IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICE
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES SANER POWELL is authorised to sign our Firm.

BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 15th May, 1884. [991

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors, terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the undersigned will continue to practise in his own name at No. 24, Queen's Road, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1884. [675

NOTICE.

IN FUTURE MY BUSINESS in China will be carried on under the style or name of FRANK H. ENGLAND & Co.

I have this day admitted Mr. H. SKERRETT-ROGERS, China, a Partner in the said Firm.

FRANK H. ENGLAND.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1884. [913

NOTICE.

THE INTERESTS and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, Junior, in our firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1884.

Mr. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER McCONACHIE are this day admitted Partners in our firm.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow, 1st May, 1884. [867

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES } $2,074,744.75. — $7,074,744.75.
RESERVED FUND...$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES } $1,563,361.66. — $4,063,361.66.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick | C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [7

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [844

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT AMOY.

IN the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JAMIESON ELLES, of Amoy, lately trading under the style or firm of ELLES & Co. at Amoy.

The Dividend in the above matter will be paid on the 17th instant.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1884.

F. CHOMLEY, } Trustees.
J. S. MOSES, }

761]

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE SHIPPERS,

call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:—

Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2098

AUCTIONS.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by J. S. NAZER, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 2, Blue Buildings, Praya East, on

SATURDAY,
the 31st May, 1884, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

CRETONNE COVERED CHAIRS and COUCHES, MIRRORS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, OIL PAINTINGS, FLOWER VASES, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY,

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLE, CHILD'S BED, &c. &c.

Also,

A COTTAGE PIANO, by CHAPPELL & Co.
SEDAN CHAIRS and JINRICKSHA.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture be on view the day previous from 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1884. [1002

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 11th day of June, 1884, at 3 P.M., at the Premises, that

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Wanchai, Hongkong, fronting the Praya East, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 434, Section A of Inland Lot No. 435, Inland Lot No. 658 and Section A of Inland Lot No. 659.

TERMS OF SALE.—As per printed conditions.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made to

DANIEL E. CALDWELL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
50, Queen's Road,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1884. [1021

INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER has just received

Pictures of English Society.
John Bull.
Cloche de Corneville Opera.
Gellette Opera.
Zenobia Opera.
Heart and Hand Opera.
Conspirators Opera.
THE SONG FOLIO, the best Collection of Modern Songs yet issued.
THE FOLIO OF MUSIC, the best Selection of Modern Dances and Pieces extant.
Gems of English Songs, &c.

Swing Hammocks.
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Little Beauty Cigarettes.
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A Quantity of Real Oil Paintings, in handsome Frames.
Photograph Albums, in great variety.
A quantity of American Novelties.
The Queen's New Book, price 25 Cents.

W. BREWER,
Queen's Road.

26]

KELLY AND WALSH'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Anderson's Modern Horsemanship, a new method of teaching Riding and Training by means of Pictures from life.
Sharman's Cursory History of Swearing.
Proctor's The Horse, its Management and Treatment.
Godard's Life of George Birkbeck, the Pioneer of Popular Education.
Gladys Fane, a Novel by T. Wemyss Reid.
Khedives and Pashas, Sketches of Contemporary Egyptian Rulers and Statesmen.
Mossman's General Gordon in China.
Burton's The Book Hunter.
Colin Mackenzie's Storm and Sunshine of a Soldier's Life.
Hammond's The Electric Light in our homes.
I. M. Customs Returns and Reports of Trade for 1883.
Hardy's Between Two Oceans or Sketches of American Travel.
The Quiver—Volume for 1883.
THE FRANCO CHINESE TREATY OF PEACE.
MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG AND ISLAND OF HAINAN.
Printed on Tracing Cloth, Coloured, with all the features of the Country most accurately detailed, according to the Map of the Kwong-Tung T'U Shot with Coast line taken from Navy Charts and details supplied by several Protestant Missionaries long resident in the Interior. Scale 9 miles to the inch.

KELLY & WALSH.—HONGKONG. [25

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

AT T. N. DRISCOLL'S

THE whole of the STOCK to be Sold at less than English Cost.

Special advantages offered in the

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS

FOR CASH.

No. 6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1884. [658

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls,
Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities,
Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING [1610

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,

contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NOS. 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, (known as HARPERVILLE.
No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [27

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong 1st February, 1884. [871

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO LET.

GLENEALY, CAINE ROAD, from the 1st day of June, 1884, at present in the occupation of Dr. Fisher.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor,
18, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884. [914

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE."

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [724

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are Prepared to take COAL and GOODS of all descriptions, on STORAGE, at reduced rates.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1884. [727

TO BE LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.

HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS, at moderate Rentals.

GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1884. [334

TO BE LET.

LARGE and SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1884. [98

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [30

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE TWO NEWLY BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 7 and 9, in REMEDIOS' TERRACE, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [869

TO LET.

THE Easternmost HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Spring Gardens.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [870

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS ROOM, with Bathroom attached.

For Particulars, apply to
HESSE & Co.,
10, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1884. [857

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, CAINE ROAD.

Also,

No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Possession from 1st May.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [723

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [28

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS FURNISHED.

Apply on the Premises,
No. 1, DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [699

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 6, PRAYA CENTRAL, facing the Harbour on Ground Floor of Block occupied by the Messageries Maritimes.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 6, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [691

TO BE LET.
From 1st April, 1884.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Rehemoabhoy Habbibhoy, No. 46, in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to
H. M. M. ALLY & Co.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1884. [459

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

[1764

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock and London, } 16th November, 1883.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O.S.S. CO.'S S.S. "JASON." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 29th inst., for shipment per steamer "ANCHISES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [986

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "JASON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th May, 1884.

Goods undelivered after the 2nd June, 1884, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [986

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ELECTRA," Captain Nagel, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 23rd instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1884. [997

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "BENLARIG," Captain H. Clark, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the undersigned, at Wanchai, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before THREE P.M., TO-DAY, 23rd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 2nd June, will be subject to rent. All claims must be sent in to us before 4 p.m., of 3rd June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1884. [998

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "DJEMNAH."

S W (in diamond) No. 5647, One Case.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, all SHARES not taken up and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th CALLS PAID on or before the 30th June next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [833

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS COMPANY now grant PASSAGES THROUGH TO LONDON viâ MARSEILLES, including Continental Railway Fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to LONDON, viz: $380.

The Fare to MARSEILLES is now similar to that charged to BRINDISI or VENICE, viz: $355.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1884. [560

NOTICE.

SIGNOR ALCHIDAY SCALPHE, from MILAN, offers to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hongkong his SERVICES as PIANO TUNER, and solicits their liberal patronage. Address to the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1884. [906

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD,
and
FIVE YEARS OLD.

These Grand OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranted to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB,

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON,
Secretary.

CAUTION.

It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in China under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms, apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents for China.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
"CARLTON" WHISKEY
Merchants, London.

[1423]

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION
as supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.
EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong 31st January, 1884. [258

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SIGNORA LOUIZA MARCHETTI (late PRIMA DONNA of Signor BERGAMASCHI'S ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE) will give A SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 3rd June, 1884.

Particulars will duly appear in the Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls $2.00
Unreserved Seats $100

Tickets can be obtained and seats booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, and at the Hall on the night of the Concert.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1884. [1020

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

THE Steamship "AMOY," Captain W. Potts, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at ELEVEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1884. [1019

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "NAMOA," Capt. Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1008

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates, for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship "FOOKSANG," Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 29th inst, at ELEVEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1018

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship "ANCHISES," Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1017

CHART WANTED.

ANY GENTLEMAN having WEST RIVER CHARTS Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 will much oblige by communicating with

"INQUIRER,"
Care of Office of this Journal.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1012

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 63, dated 31st December, 1869, for THREE OLD SHARES in the above Company standing in the name of NINIAN CRAWFORD has been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 10th June Next, a New Scrip Certificate will be issued to Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD for Twelve New Shares in accordance with the Special Resolution subdividing each one old share into four new ones, and no transaction taking place under the said Original Scrip Certificate No. 63, will be recognized by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1011

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a YOUNG MAN as CLERK or TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, having a thorough knowledge of colloquial Chinese and Malay, and good references.

Apply to
J. G.,
Care of "Daily Press."

Hongkong, 9th May, 1884. [929

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has REMOVED to the rear of his former place of business. Entrance from Messrs. Turner & Co.'s Lane.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1884. [928

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the First June Next, the STORE of the Undersigned will be REMOVED to the Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Eça da Silva & Co., No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Storekeepers and Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [866

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of 15 per cent upon contributions for the year 1883, has this day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 10th proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1884. [856

A FIRM of high standing at Hamburg, (Germany), wishes to open correspondence with a good house willing to trust them with the purchase of German and other European Articles against a fixed commission. Confirmed Banking Credit in Europe desired. Are also ready to act as Agents or Consignees. First rate references. Address, J. C. H., care of Bates, Hendy & Co., 37, Wallbrook, London, E.C. [935

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles. [898

INTIMATIONS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881. SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 24th day of May, 1884, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE ROBERT JOHNSTON, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1096 BONDS NOS.:—

7	15	24	28	39	47	54
64	69	76	86	95	101	112
118	124	132	140	149	157	165
171	181	189	193	201	211	218
231	233	245	255	261	268	277
284	292	299	305	318	328	335
341	347	357	368	375	379	385
396	406	415	419	425	433	445
456	464	470	477	488	491	500
506	516	526	534	538	548	559
562	569	577	590	598	604	613
623	632	640	642	653	661	668
675	685	693	700	712	720	725
733	743	748	756	767	774	780
792	795	803	812	821	825	839
842	855	863	865	876	884	889
903	908	917	926	933	939	948
957	966	971	980	989	997	1002
1013	1021	1030	1040	1047	1054	1064
1069	1074	1087	1093	1099	1109	1116
1125	1134	1142	1149	1156	1165	1172
1180	1188	1197	1206	1209	1219	1229
1240	1247	1251	1261	1271	1277	1286
1291	1303	1312	1317	1322	1331	1341
1350	1358	1368	1374	1378	1380	1390
1406	1414	1421	1430	1439	1447	1453
1459	1470	1478	1487	1493	1499	1508
1518	1525	1533	1540	1548	1559	1567
1572	1581	1589	1594	1603	1612	1619
1627	1635	1643	1652	1658	1666	1676
1683	1691	1699	1707	1715	1725	1735
1740	1745	1753	1764	1769	1781	1788
1796	1808	1811	1819	1829	1833	1841
1849	1860	1866	1875	1886	1890	1899
1906	1916	1923	1932	1938	1946	1957
1961	1971	1979	1987	1993	2001	2010
2018	2026	2035	2048	2054	2058	2066
2078	2087	2096	2102	2109	2120	2125
2136	2140	2148	2158	2165	2169	2179
2186	2198	2204	2211	2219	2227	2235
2241	2251	2259	2268	2274	2284	2293
2300	2305	2320	2324	2332	2339	2350
2353	2363	2371	2383	2388	2395	2405
2415	2421	2430	2439	2447	2455	2462
2472	2474	2483	2489	2500	2509	2513
2524	2530	2539	2549	2557	2564	2573
2577	2586	2596	2603	2615	2617	2625
2638	2644	2653	2664	2666	2675	2683
2693	2702	2710	2715	2726	2733	2738
2749	2757	2763	2770	2781	2788	2796
2805	2814	2819	2827	2836	2844	2850
2858	2871	2875	2882	2894	2899	2908
2917	2925	2933	2942	2945	2954	2963
2974	2980	2989	2996	3004	3010	3022
3028	3037	3046	3053	3061	3070	3077
3086	3095	3104	3110	3120	3124	3135
3144	3149	3160	3168	3172	3184	3190
3195	3204	3214	3221	3229	3236	3245
3251	3259	3271	3277	3284	3291	3299
3308	3314	3324	3331	3340	3347	3354
3364	3370	3384	3391	3394	3403	3410
3417	3426	3434	3442	3451	3461	3470
3476	3485	3492	3499	3510	3515	3522
3532	3538	3551	3555	3567	3573	3579
3588	3600	3603	3610	3620	3628	3635
3643	3650	3658	3669	3676	3682	3692
3700	3706	3717	3728	3733	3741	3747
3755	3762	3770	3778	3786	3799	3802
3809	3818	3827	3836	3843	3851	3859
3869	3876	3884	3893	3898	3912	3916
3926	3929	3943	3948	3957	3963	3971
3980	3986	3997	4006	4015	4021	4029
4033	4047	4054	4063	4072	4079	4088
4091	4101	4109	4116	4122	4132	4142
4146	4160	4163	4170	4184	4190	4199
4203	4214	4220	4225	4236	4245	4254
4262	4270	4276	4285	4289	4300	4309
4314	4324	4331	4338	4351	4354	4362
4372	4381	4390	4397	4403	4409	4420
4429	4434	4443	4454	4461	4469	4476
4483	4493	4500	4507	4518	4524	4534
4542	4549	4556	4564	4573	4580	4588
4597	5606	4609	4619	4628	4638	4646
4653	4660	4670	4678	4686	4694	4703
4709	4719	4724	4733	4743	4750	4756
4765	4774	4784	4786	4797	4803	4812
4819	4830	4836	4843	4852	4861	4872
4873	4884	4891	4899	4906	4917	4927
4930	4941	4947	4955	4963	4971	4979
4987	4994	5004	5015	5022	5027	5036
5043	5050	5057	5070	5075	5086	5092
5098	5107	5120	5123	5130	5140	5148
5154	5162	5171	5182	5189	5198	5202
5213	5219	5227	5233	5243	5251	5263
5266	5276	5282	5291	5299	5312	5315
5325	5332	5342	5350	5353	5364	5371
5379	5387	5399	5403	5415	5420	5427
5435	5443	5452	5459	5467	5479	5485
5492	5500	5507	5515	5525	5533	5539
5546	5554	5564	5573	5581	5585	5593
5602	5612	5624	5625	5639	5644	5654
5659	5666	5677	5683	5691	5700	5708
5714	5724	5734	5741	5750	5757	5763
5773	5780	5791	5796	5805	5811	5817
5832	5839	5843	5854	5861	5871	5877
5884	5889	5900	5908	5917	5926	5934
5941	5945	5956	5966	5974	5981	5992
5998	6006	6009	6019	6028	6037	6042
6049	6062	6069	6075	6081	6095	6099
6109	6115	6123	6131	6142	6151	6160
6163	6172	6182	6189	6197	6205	6213
6223	6229	6237	6246	6252	6262	6269
6275	6283	6293	6300	6308	6316	6324
6333	6342	6348	6359	6367	6372	6377
6391	6394	6407	6413	6420	6431	6435
6444	6456	6461	6468	6478	6483	6490
6498	6506	6514	6525	6536	6537	6548
6557	6564	6572	6579	6587	6594	6607
6612	6620	6628	6635	6645	6652	6659
6667	6676	6683	6689	6700	6707	6715
6723	6735	6739	6747	6756	6763	6770
6778	6786	6796	6804	6810	6821	6830
6837	6844	6853	6864	6867	6875	6883
6891	6899	6908	6914	6922	6932	6939
6947	6954	6965	6970	6979	6988	6995
7004	7016	7020	7028	7036	7042	7052
7059	7067	7076	7084	7092	7101	7108
7114	7126	7133	7137	7148	7156	7163
7172	7181	7188	7195	7204	7209	7219
7232	7237	7243	7254	7259	7268	7276
7282	7292	7300	7307	7314	7327	7333
7340	7348	7354	7364	7371	7379	7387
7399	7404	7410	7421	7429	7437	7442
7452	7461	7467	7475	7483	7491	7500
7508	7515	7525	7536	7538	7546	7554
7565	7571	7581	7580	7594	7605	7612
7618	7627	7635	7643	7651	7660	7667
7675	7688	7691	7700	7707	7716	7724
7731	7744	7747	7755	7763	7775	7779
7786	7794	7807	7813	7818	7828	7837
7847	7855	7864	7872	7880	7884	7891
7900	7910	7914	7921	7931	7940	7946
7956	7963	7973	7980	7987	7998	8005
8013	8021	8029	8036	8046	8052	8062
8069	8076	8088	8095	8102	8110	8117
8125	8136	8139	8149	8156	8161	8173
8181	8189	8197	8204	8215	8220	8231
8237	8245	8252	8262	8269	8276	8281
8293	8299	8309	8316	8324	8333	8341
8351	8357	8364	8371	8378	8389	8397
8405	8413	8419	8431	8438	8443	8451
8458	8467	8479	8486	8492	8501	8510
8515	8525	8533	8540	8550	8558	8566
8576	8580	8587	8595	8604	8611	8621
8630	8637	8645	8653	8664	8668	8679
8683	8691	8703	8709	8718	8721	8732
8742	8751	8755	8768	...	...	...

For Shanghai Taels 500 each.=Shanghai Taels 548,000.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Signed) G. R. JOHNSTON, Chief Accountant.

Countersigned,
A. B. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th day of March, 1884. [1000

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1881.

The INTEREST due 24th day of May current, of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be PAID at the Office of this Corporation on and after that date.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884. [1001

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 28TH, 1884.

THE question of fiscal reform is one that should exercise the minds of Chinese statesmen, the problem of how to make the proverbial two ends meet being often enough brought to their notice. There is much wealth in China, and there would be a vast deal more industrial and commercial activity were it not for the official discouragement of private enterprise. The revenues of the different provinces should be ample, but they seldom prove equal to the demands made upon them, chiefly owing to the excessive cost of collection. The army of officials devour the revenue, and if a contribution towards Imperial purposes has to be made, some new, and therefore unpopular, tax invariably has to be devised. It is true that the Imperial Maritime Customs now collect a large portion of what were formerly provincial revenues, but that fact cannot satisfactorily account for the abject poverty which is constantly pleaded by different provincial administrators in Memorials to the Throne. One instance of this kind occurred the other day. The Governor of Chekiang has been praying for an extension of the time in which he is to provide funds for the manufacture of certain articles of silk for the use of His Majesty. The memorialist has been informed by the officer whose duty it is to superintend the manufacture that 3,959 articles, consisting of coats, gowns, and pieces of silk and satin, are positively required, and that, by His Majesty's orders, they are to be ready for delivery in June. He was also to direct the Commissioner of Finance to provide the necessary money, no matter from what source. The Commissioner, however, represents that there are really no funds from which to furnish the Tls. 200,000 required. The Provincial Treasury is in great difficulties. Not only are there old arrears of pay due to all the troops, but new arrears are growing up in addition. As His Majesty has already diminished the number of articles and pieces from more than 20,000 to 3,959, and their cost once by sixty per cent., and now again by twenty per cent., it is impossible to ask for any further reduction. The Memorialist therefore proposes that the sum required shall be taken from the land tax, salt tax, and *lekin*. But as there is an actual deficit in the Treasury at the present moment, he prays that he may be allowed to delay paying the money for a short time. As soon as there is a balance under any one of these heads, it shall, he promises, immediately be handed over, until the total sum has been paid. The picture of impecuniosity drawn by this memorialist is remarkable. Chekiang is a fairly flourishing province, and one of the most densely peopled in China, having an estimated population of over twenty-six millions, and there ought, one would think, to be no great difficulty in its raising such a sum as Tls. 200,000. The fact remains, however, that it cannot be procured except in instalments, and the Imperial Government so far accepts the statement of the Governor as to approve his proposal to pay as soon as funds are available.

The great success which has attended the working of the Imperial Maritime Customs may possibly yet induce the Chinese Government to extend the Foreign Collectorate to the interior customs, and this may prove the wedge that is to open up for China a reform in her fiscal administration and economy. The difficulties in the way of such reform are, we know, enormous, the vested interests of officials being so great and widespread; but necessity is a stern tutor, and the Peking Government, in pursuit of their centralising policy, may yet adopt some such measure to augment their revenue. We note that a Chefoo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing over the pseudonym of "Nemo," suggests some such course when writing on the new Franco-Chinese Convention just signed at Tientsin. His remarks were induced by the consideration that the trade to be conducted across the Tonquin frontier with the adjoining provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung will require an administration similar to the Foreign Maritime Customs. It will also, he says, "bring about some modifications of the Chinese Internal Provincial Revenue Collectorate which will probably result in further changes to secure to the Imperial exchequer the reception of the duties that the probable increase of trade by land will yield to the public revenue." The privilege of trading by land with China has, as our readers are aware, already been granted to Russia, and "Nemo" asserts that it was once intended to establish a branch of the Foreign Customs on the Chinese frontiers of Russia to collect the duties on goods passing to and fro; so that if a similar plan for collecting duties by a Foreign Collectorate on the southern frontier were proposed it would have a precedent, at least in contemplation, of such being introduced. Here, however, is "Nemo's" suggestion:—"If ever this plan is realised, and as its advantages and even necessity for securing the frontier Customs revenue to the Imperial Government strongly recommend its adoption, it may be looked on as a not far distant contingency. Sir ROBERT HART's Customs Administration would be the nucleus for supplying the persons to superintend this new frontier land Customs, and eventually it might be extended to the formation of a general Internal Revenue Collectorate under foreign supervision. That such an establishment would be of immense service to the Imperial Government cannot be doubted for a moment, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG as one of the chief ameliorations that the Chinese Government could undertake. Few persons can doubt that the plan proposed would greatly benefit the Imperial Government and also the people generally, provided a proper proportion of the revenue thus raised were devoted to the provincial administration. There is, however, a not entirely unfounded doubt as to the disinterestedness of the Central Government, and a fear lest the avarice of Peking should necessitate a largely increased taxation in the provinces. Little good would be gained if instead of the provincial mandarins squeezing the people dry and remitting next to nothing to Peking a Foreign Collectorate took charge of the taxes for the exclusive benefit of the Imperial Government. The difficulty might be met, however, by the Imperial Government, through its Foreign Customs staff, collecting certain duties for Imperial purposes, leaving all other taxes to be raised by the provincial officials solely for local uses.

The German steamer *Cassandra* goes over to the Cosmopolitan dock to-day.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company are going to extend their operations into the native city, and plans are being got out for that purpose.

The steamer *Glenogle* with the first new teas, left the Red Buoy at Woosung for Singapore and London, at half-past four o'clock p.m. on the 21st inst.

— We are informed that the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s chartered steamer *Lennox*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 27th instant.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Glenartney*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 27th inst.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, *Times* correspondent, and Mr. H. Williams, of Reuter's Telegram Agency, have arrived in Shanghai from the North.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have received information that the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Teucer*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

A special session of the Saigon Colonial Council was convened for the 26th instant to consider, amongst other things, the question of the established of Customs dues in Cochin-China.

We are glad to be able to state that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. received yesterday afternoon the following telegram from Singapore:—"*Ascalon* steaming into harbour."

We are informed by the Agent that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port at 4 a.m. yesterday, and passed Cape St. James at eight o'clock.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary says that His Excellency Li Hung-chang has memorialised the Empress with respect to the eminent services of Mr. Gustav Detring in bringing about the temporary understanding with France.

Among the passengers by the M. M. steamer *Djemnah*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai, is Captain Fournier, the negotiator of the preliminary Franco-Chinese Treaty, which document he has been deputed to take to Paris.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah* reports having passed an American man-of-war bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral on the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock a.m. near Chikhok, and about 4 p.m. the same day, close to Tung Ying, she fell in with a British ship, the *Loong Wha*, from London, who signalled "Report us all well."

The inquest on the body of the Chinaman who was killed at the East Point Sugar Refinery on Sunday by receiving accidental injuries from one of the machines was concluded yesterday. Dr. Marques stated that the cause of death was injury to the heart, no doubt arising from the blow received, and other evidence having been given as to the accident, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The *Mercury* learns that a fatal accident occurred on board the British gunboat *Espoir*, whilst on her way from Hankow to Shanghai. It appears that whilst the crew were at drill a seaman engaged at some work on the jibboom lost his hold and fell overboard. A boat was immediately lowered, but they did not succeed in picking up the unfortunate man, who, being no swimmer, sank instantly and was not seen to rise again.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News* from Tientsin that the Empress, having shelved all the memorials against the Viceroy, is determined to make a searching investigation into all the guns, war-vessels, and such things which now, as far as her Majesty is aware, exist only on paper. It is with this object in view that the recent appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade have been made.

A novel charge of larceny was laid against a Chinaman at the Police Court yesterday, being one of stealing water from a public hydrant in Queen's-road West. It seems the defendant was taking the water at an improper hour, there being fixed hours on which the hydrants are to be used. It was a difficult matter to decide what charge to make against the man, and the charge of larceny seemed hardly to meet the case. The defendant admitted taking the water, and his Worship discharged him.

A lady, whose children were out of sorts recently, sent for the doctor and explained their symptoms to him. She did so with a good deal of anxiety, as there was then some epidemic near her house. The doctor, who is rather absent-minded and sometimes gives totally irrelevant replies, listened, and when she had ended said, "They have taken Baoninh!" "Good heavens!" the mother almost shrieked, "what dreadful new thing is that!" Tableau, explanations; exit doctor a few minutes afterwards, thoughtfully stroking his chin.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The charge of fraud against Mr. B. D. Benjamin in the Police Court at Shanghai was concluded on the 21st inst., when the accused was committed for trial. The question of the accused's nationality was not raised in the case, but has been discussed in the newspapers. One of the witnesses, Mr. Toeg, before being bound over to appear and give evidence at the trial, was questioned as to his nationality, and stated that he was born in Bagdad, but had been twenty years in Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and China, and considered himself a British subject. Mr. Benjamin is believed to be practically in the same position as regards nationality.

The following is the order of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow afternoon:—

1.—The Honourable W. Keswick, to move that the Council go into Committee on the following Bills:—
(1.) A Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson to construct piers and wharves in the harbour of Victoria, and to confer upon the said Francis Bulkeley Johnson certain other powers and privileges.
(2.) A Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise Catchick Paul Chater, Esq., to construct piers and wharves in the harbour of Victoria, and to confer upon the said Catchick Paul Chater certain other powers and privileges.
2.—The Attorney-General to move the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for certain duties formerly attaching to the Office of Sheriff.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th May.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The negotiations between England and France to bring about a conference on the affairs of Egypt are progressing very favourably, and the obstacles which seemed to stand in the way of its being held are disappearing.

[FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

PEKING, 23rd May.

IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL CHANGES IN CHINA.

Chang Shu-shêng, Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, has memorialised the Emperor to the effect that on account of ill-health and the too great arduousness of his duties he is compelled to resign his office. He can, however, still undertake the command of soldiers. The Empress accepts his resignation, and appoints Chang Chih-tung, Governor of Shansi, to fill his office *pro tem.* The Governorship of Shansi will devolve upon Kua Ping, the Provincial Treasurer. Chang Shu-shêng must await the arrival of Chang Chih-tung, and then assume charge of the Kuangtung forces with a view to frontier defence.

SIGNORA MARCHETTI AT THE CITY HALL.

Signora Marchetti's concert at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Monday evening was not patronised by a very large house, in spite of the fact that some time had elapsed since any entertainment has been given there. What, however, the house lacked in numbers it made up in appreciation, and from the manner Signora Marchetti's efforts were received it is probable that more liberal patronage will be accorded the lady in her second and last concert to be given on Tuesday next. There is every reason why such should be the case, for it is seldom so great a musical treat is offered to the public of this colony. Everyone present appeared delighted with the Signora's rendering of her four operatic selections, and they alone rendered the entertainment well worth attendance. Besides the services of two highly accomplished pianists, Signora Marchetti had the assistance of several of our best local talent, and with their aid a well varied and attractive programme was drawn up. Signora Marchetti commenced with some of the gems of Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula," and it was speedily apparent to her hearers that she was an artiste of no ordinary talent. The Signora possesses a soprano voice of great power and compass and of equal sweetness, evidently thoroughly trained, and under the most complete control. The softer parts were sung with charming sweetness, while in the fortissimo passages the *prima donna's* voice rang through the building with the power of an instrument, yet without any apparent effort. From beginning to end, and the *rondo* was a lengthy one, the rendering was everything that could be desired, and at the close a perfect storm of applause broke forth, the accomplished vocalist being recalled. The next item was Pinsuti's song "The Venetian Boatman," given by a well known gentleman amateur, who appeared to be in good voice, and who received some well merited applause. Amateur talent also, supplied the succeeding item, "Ave Maria," by Campana; the lady who sang it has been heard at various concerts in this colony, but probably never to greater advantage than on this occasion; she sang with great taste, and her voice appeared to be at its best. Maestro Meneses then gave an artistic solo on the piano, in which he proved himself to be a finished musician. The concluding item of the first half of the entertainment was a selection from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" by Signora Marchetti, which was rendered in every way equal to her first effort, the trills, variations, &c., of a most difficult nature, being given with ease and grace, and the *encore* awarded was even more pronounced than before. A gentleman amateur who has not often favoured public audiences here opened the second half of the programme with Balfe's "Good Night," and the song appeared well suited to his light tenor voice. It was favourably received. The lady amateur mentioned above then gave "Sempre, sempro" by Arditi, and in our opinion, it was even better than her previous performance, and well deserved the hearty applause it elicited. A well known local favourite bass then sang "Stella Confidente," by Robandi, and we do not remember ever to have heard him to better advantage. The audience would not be denied an *encore*; whereupon he gave them a song in his native German and was equally successful. Signora Marchetti then sang a grand cavatina from Verdi's "La Traviata," which was, perhaps, the most charming item on the programme and was enthusiastically applauded. The same amateur who gave the "Venetian Boatman" followed the Signora with Tosti's "For ever and for ever." He was somewhat unfortunate in coming on both occasions after the Signora, for as everything is great or small by comparison, his voice, usually considered a powerful one, was dwarfed by the preceding performance. Signora Marchetti concluded the entertainment with a cavatina from the opera of "Linda de Chamonny," and from its reception it was evident that the appreciation of the audience remained unabated. Maestro Meneses accompanied the *prima donna*, and Maestro Cattaneo the amateurs.

CHINESE METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS.

PIGMENTS FROM LEAD.

The Chinese claim to have manufactured a white pigment from lead from time immemorial. The preparation in question is an impure carbonate or white lead called by Cantonese *Uen-fan*, lead powder. The question, however, as to how, or by what means, and when the Chinese first became acquainted with the process of manufacture must remain a moot point for the present. It is, however, my own impression that the Chinese might perhaps have been initiated into the details of the process by the early Dutch settlers some time during the 17th century. The method employed as supplying both the vapour of acetic acid and also carbonic acid gas to the lead sheets, would be chemically speaking perfect but for one drawback, which, as will be observed on following out the details of the process, is that of a superfluous amount of heat, affecting perhaps a partial destruction or change in chemical composition of the vapour of vinegar employed to act upon the lead sheets and also perhaps to a certain extent oxidizing the metal itself, thereby giving a yellow tinge to the product instead of the pure white which should result from the process, if scientifically conducted. The fact of the Chinese not yet having become aware that a lower and more constant temperature yields a product of better quality and colour leads to the inference that the manufacture is one of comparatively recent date, as we have seen how in the manufacture of vermillion (which has undoubtedly been carried on by the Chinese for many hundreds of years) every slight cause injuriously affecting the colour has been carefully noticed and guarded against by the native manufacturers, who, by these hundreds of years of patient observation, have brought the process to such a point of perfection as in this one particular department of chemical manufacture to be surpassed by none.

The manufacture of white lead by the Chinese is conducted in a large rectangular apartment some thirty feet by twenty, having ranged round its sides the peculiar arrangement of wooden tubs or casks about to be described, and in its centre the drying tables or kilns for finally drying the prepared and washed white lead for the market. At the end of the chamber near the entrance door is placed a large shallow iron pan, set in masonry in a similar manner to that in which coppers for heating purposes are set in Europe; but in this case the fuel is placed upon the bottom or hearth of the furnace beneath the pan; and the furnace is unprovided with a flue, the products of combustion of the fuel used, which is invariably wood or charcoal, having to find exit from the front of the furnace. It is in this pan that the lead is melted for casting into sheets; these sheets are cast of varying thickness as follows.

A workman standing beside the pan of melted lead and having before him a large tub full of cold water, takes in his hand a copper shovel about nine inches wide by thirteen inches long which is provided with a long wooden handle. The workman dexterously places the shovel beneath the slightly oxidised and rough surface of the melted metal and then quickly removes it before the lead which adheres to the cold surface of the ladle has had time to be melted again by the surrounding hot metal; he then quickly dips the ladle and its adhering film of lead beneath the water in the tub, removes the rough sheet of lead thus formed and proceeds in like manner to make another. These sheets vary in thickness from about the one-thirtieth to the fiftieth of an inch in thickness, and the roughness of surface presented by them facilitates the chemical action of the vapours brought to bear against them. When a sufficient number of sheets have been prepared, the process of manufacturing the carbonate is proceeded with in an apparatus devised as follows. The sides of the apartment or chamber in which the process is conducted are surrounded by a ledge of masonry or brickwork about two and a half feet high and three feet wide from the walls measuring inwards into the chamber; in this masonry at intervals of about three feet are left spaces of furnaces some ten or eleven inches wide by three deep, that is extending back to the wall, and separated by a diaphragm of masonry also extending back to the wall and thus dividing the space into two compartments, an upper and a lower; the upper being widened for the reception of the pot or vessel about to be described. These furnaces are flueless, and the fuel used in them is invariably the best and most smokeless wood charcoal. The roof of the furnace, which is the diaphragm referred to, is pierced with four holes, each about two or three inches square; and in the centre over the furnaces, but not covering the holes, is placed an earthenware vessel containing vinegar. Above this vessel or pan is a layer of masonry also pierced with four holes in a manner similar to the four holes beneath, but in this instance the apertures are immediately over the jar of vinegar. The vessel or pan referred to is about ten inches deep by one foot in diameter, and is previously to use prepared in a peculiar manner calculated to make it both receive and give off its heat but very slowly; the process of preparation consists in wetting the jar or pan with wet clay and when in that state covering it with a layer of rice husks. The pan is then allowed to dry, when dry another layer is applied, and this process is repeated until the layer of mixed clay and rice husks is about an inch thick.

Over the apertures beneath which is the jar of vinegar, is placed upon the brickwork shelf already described a bottomless wooden tub or cask strongly hooped with rattan; this tub is two and a half feet in diameter by about one foot nine or ten inches deep. On the inside of this tub are placed ledges or projections of wood, and resting on these, but not in any way fixed, are a number of short pieces of cane or wood; over these are suspended the sheets of lead, one half of the sheet hanging down on each side. On the top of this tub is affixed another, exactly similar in every thing but size, the upper tub being a little smaller in diameter than the lower. These tubs are all made smaller at the top than the bottom, and the top of the lower tub fits into the bottom of the one above it. All these tubs are full of lead sheets arranged and supported on pieces of wood or cane as previously described, and five tubs are thus piled upon one another. The upper or top tub is not bottomless like the others, but is affixed to the pile bottom upwards, and covers them in like a cap; this terminal tub is only about one foot or less deep and contains but one layer of lead sheets; this, however, is immaterial to the success of the process, the shallowness of the top tub being because if deeper the workmen could not conveniently arrange the lead sheets, as on account of the bottom they could only be put in from one end. The entire pile of tubs being now arranged, the upper portion of the furnace—that is, the portion containing the jar of vinegar—is closed with a tile and its mouth luted with clay. The joints of the pile of tubs are all carefully closed by pasting or glueing stout paper round the joints at all points where there is likely to be leakage, and where the lower tub rests upon the shelf of brickwork, a luting of clay is applied, so that the only aperture is that or those over the vinegar and the only aperture communicating with the vinegar is that or those over the small furnace. Every thing being thus prepared, some charcoal is placed on the floor of the furnace and fire applied; the aperture or door of the furnace is then almost closed and the charcoal left to smoulder. In this part of the process the Chinese workmen are often careless, and leave the furnace opening or door open too long, besides building up too fierce a fire, the heat of which causes the product to be somewhat yellow instead of pure white as it would be were a long continued but lower temperature employed. The product of the combustion of charcoal being carbonic acid, it may perhaps by some be thought that this plays a part in carbonizing the lead. I am, however, from long and careful observation, decidedly of opinion that the carbon dioxide from combustion of the fuel used does not in any way affect the process. While the carbonisation of the lead is going on and the operation is in full swing, an acetous yet ethereal and somewhat overpowering odour pervades the apartment. The vapour giving off this odour I conjecture to be simple vapour of acetic acid mingled with some ethereal compound, a product of the destruction of vinegar by taking from it oxygen and carbon dioxide to form the carbonate and leaving the hydrogen together with the balance of carbon and oxygen to form the compound, the presence of which can be detected in the vapours given off from the mouth of the furnaces, which it will be remembered communicate with the contents of the pile of tubs by several apertures, thus allowing a slight circulation or escape of the evolved gases to take place from the furnace doors. The temperature in the centre tub of a pile varied from ninety-five to one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit, which is considerably in excess of the temperature required for perfection of the process.

In arranging the sheets of lead the thinnest sheets are placed at the top and the lead sheets gradually increase in thickness until the bottom is reached, where the sheets are about double the thickness of the upper sheets. The process takes for its completion thirty days and during this time the vinegar is several times renewed, which can be done without in any way disturbing the pile of tubs. At the expiration of thirty days, when the process is judged complete, the tubs are removed one by one, and the white lead washed from the portions of the sheets unacted on; the white lead and water is drained through sieves and allowed to deposit; the water is then decanted or poured off; the last portions of water near the white lead being still further placed aside to deposit the pigment in suspension. The damp white lead is then spread upon the drying tables in an even layer about two inches thick; these drying tables are built of brick work about three feet high by three broad and on the top are a number of little apertures or furnaces all flueless and each one independent of the others; the fuel used in every case is charcoal. These apertures, which are divided from each other by only a single brick, are covered in by a layer of red earthenware paving tiles smoothly and evenly laid; these tables are two in number running down the centre of the apartment or chamber and are divided by a wall also down the centre of the apartment and about six inches higher than the tables, thus forming a ledge separating them and also keeping the furnaces from communicating with each other. When the pigment spread upon the tables begins to set and becomes solid enough not to run together again after the process, it is divided into squares of a few inches in size by drawing a knife edged piece of wood across it in right lines, extending down to the bricks or tiles on which the pigment is spread; this is done in order to facilitate the drying. When the white lead thus prepared is dry it is removed from the drying tables and in this state without any further preparation is ready for the market. The Chinese manufacturers do not elutriate or prepare white lead by grinding with water as they do vermillion, but leave the buyers to grind or powder it themselves. The pigment used for painting woodwork, &c., is ground with oil, but large quantities are used by women for painting their faces, necks, &c., and the effect when thus applied, or rather, perhaps, mis-applied, is hideous in the extreme.

T. I. B.

POLICE COURT.

May 27th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Chun Awan, hawker, was charged with stealing four $1 notes from the person of a trader named Isaac Joseph, on the 26th instant.

The complainant said he was a furniture dealer. On Monday morning he changed a $5 note at a money changer's in Queen's-road for four $1 notes and some small change. He put the money in an outside pocket and observed that as he did so the prisoner and some others were standing there watching him. As he was walking the prisoner came alongside him and snatched the notes out of his pocket. He escaped at the time, but complainant met him in Queen's-road again later on, when the defendant tried to escape, but was caught this time.

The prisoner denied the theft, but admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFTS.

Cheung Alun, hawker, was convicted of stealing clothing and money to the value of $5.90, the wordly wealth of a fellow lodger living with him at 88, First-street, and he was committed for a month's hard labour.

Mak Atuk, coolie convicted of stealing some bricks at Shek Tong Tsui, was sent to gaol for a week.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A NIGHT PASS.

Cheung Atung, hawker with a black list of convictions to his name, was charged with unlawful possession of a night pass.

A theft having been reported to the police, a lokang hunted up the prisoner as a likely person for the theft, and found a night pass in his possession in the name of one U Sam. The prisoner was arrested, and U Sam was found to have lost his night pass at the recent fire in Queen's-road West, his pocket having been picked.

In default of payment of a fine of $20, the prisoner was sent to gaol for three months.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

EARRING SNATCHING.

U Atai, coolie, was convicted of stealing a pair of earrings from the person of a woman named Li Aman, on the 24th inst.

The earrings were stolen at midday in Queen's-road.

The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TIENTSIN.

17th May.

Yesterday Sir Harry Parkes arrived viâ Chefoo in the *Fungshun*; to-day at 10 a.m. His Excellency paid a visit to Li Hung-chang.

From Peking we hear that Her Majesty is highly pleased with the treaty concluded between Li Hung-chang and Captain Fournier, and also very much pleased with the services rendered by Mr. Detring and Ma Kien-tzung.

H.E. Admiral Lespés comes here by the invitation of Li Hung-chang. H.E. placed one of the Chinese gunboats at the Admiral's command, and, as per telegram from Taku, Admiral Lespés crossed the Taku Bar and may arrive here this afternoon.

Our Chinese War Party, at least here, are very fast disappearing from the field, and have come to the conclusion that the steps taken by Her Majesty and Li Hung-chang are the best.

General Tsau Ka-chung's troops, 1,500 men, passed through here last night; 1,500 are to pass to-day; they are on the way to Shan Hai Kwan.

It is not definitely fixed when Mr. Detring leaves here for Canton, or if he goes there at all.

The settlement is due partly to you, and the *Shenpao*, which is the only journal which her Majesty reads daily; in that she learnt the true state of affairs in Tonquin, for the Grand Council had suppressed all documents relating to the Chinese defeats; that was the cause of their disgrace.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

19th May.

Admiral Lespés has arrived in a Chinese gunboat, and went at once to see the Viceroy. This simple and satisfactory event is thus related by the Chinese:—The French Admiral was brought up as a hostage for the good behaviour of the French rebels, who had made their submission.

May we not fairly ask the question whether, in the friendly and natural desire to save Chinese prestige the French haven't gone a little too far? An uneducated Chinaman never understands conciliation. He is too ignorant, too conceited, too void of generosity.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

THE POSITION OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

The *N. C. Daily News* in commenting on the settlement between France and China, says:—

Three months are to elapse before the final negotiations, negotiations for a final and permanent Treaty, are to be undertaken, and many changes may take place ere then. History has taught us that the Chinese will do almost anything to ward off a pressing danger, but that when the danger has passed colder counsels prevail, and there is now a strong party in Peking that will meanwhile rally its forces and use its utmost efforts to nullify the provisions that have been accepted. The first effort of these men will unquestionably be to throw the gravest discredit upon Li, and there are reasons, which we do not publish, for believing that he is by no means out of danger yet. An impression, indeed, is abroad that certain understandings exist between the negotiating parties which have not been made public, and it is not for us to hint at what these understandings may amount to. But this we may say, and that with all the emphasis we can command—that in Li Hung-chang we have the only man through whose influence and power peace can be permanently maintained, and that with this fact impressed upon their minds Western Powers will not tolerate his being put down by the anti-foreign party at Peking.

A young Minister in a country parish who prided himself in speaking the highest English, told his servant to *extinguish* the candle.—"What's your will, sir?" said Jenny.—"Put out the candle," said the minister. A few days afterwards, when he was entertaining some friends at dinner, Jenny asked if she should *extinguish* the cat.

"Sir, you predicted a frost for the night of September 21," said an old American farmer, as he entered the signal-office at Cleveland. "Yes, sir." "And it didn't come?" "No, sir." "Well, that prediction caught me with 800 bushels of apples on the trees, and I sold the lot for half-price." "Sorry, sir; but the bureau is sometimes mistaken." "Well, I want you to help me out of it. The chap who got my apples has 40 acres of taters. If you will only predict a regular freeze-up for to-morrow night, I ken get them taters for 10 cents a bushel, and come out all solid!"

THE EXPORT TRADE OF TAKOW.

Mr. G. C. Stent, assistant in charge of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Takow, in his report for last year, says:—

It might not be amiss to draw attention to what might yet be done in the way of exports, leaving imports to follow as a natural consequence. Every article of export is capable of being materially increased, and the trade thus extended. Mr. Novion, in his Report for 1882, mentions "that a large quantity [of Tea] is produced at a place called Lo-kang, north of Taiwan, which is actually exported through Tamsui. If this were exported through Taiwan, a benefit of $1.80 per picul could be realised on the transport;" but he adds, "Unfortunately, there is no market here." If there is so much to be gained per picul by exporting Tea through Taiwan, why should it not be done? Many descriptions of hard-wood might be extensively exported. One small shipment of timber, 405 pieces, was made during the year. It is well known that the mountains are covered with magnificent timber. A party of Chinese from the mainland went to the mountains prospecting for timber during the summer, but they seem to have been dismayed at the difficulties they would have to encounter in conveying the timber to the sea. It is reported that petroleum and coal are to be found in large quantities a few miles to the south of Takow, and a specimen of the latter—apparently anthracite—was forwarded here for inspection, which purported to have been brought from the vicinity of Tang-kang. The petroleum is said to be in the neighbourhood of Lang-kiao. Should this be true, and the coal and petroleum be worked, Takow would increase in importance considerably. A great part of Formosa is still a *terra incognita*, and we have yet to learn what it is capable of producing; the formation of the country, however, leads one to imagine that were the effort made, the mineralogist would be equally as successful as the agriculturist.

FOREIGNERS BEFORE BRITISH COURTS IN CHINA.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—

In your issue containing the report of the latest proceedings in the case against Mr. B. D. Benjamin in the British Court here, I find the following passage:—"His Worship—Mr. Toeg, of what nationality are you? Mr. Toeg—I was born in Bagdad, but I have been twenty years in Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and China, and I consider myself a British subject. His Worship—Then you will be bound over." In your evening contemporary I notice that Mr. Toeg is reported to have said that he had "*registered*" himself as an English subject, instead of stating that he "*considered*" himself a British subject. The difference between the two versions is wholly immaterial, registration at the British Consulate having no effect whatever upon nationality; and assuming the report to be substantially correct, the action of the Assistant Judge is simply amazing and incomprehensible. The only part of Mr. Toeg's answer which touches the question at all is the statement that he was born in Bagdad, which tends to show that he is a subject of the Sultan of Turkey. All the rest of his reply is wholly irrelevant. Under the circumstances it is an interesting question to ask,—How can an alien become a British subject? The answer is in two ways,—By denization or by naturalization. As to denization little need be said. The granting of letters of denization is a branch of the Royal Prerogative, and remains untouched by the last Naturalization Act, although letters have been but rarely applied for since 1844. Naturalization can be acquired by a private Act of Parliament; or by obtaining a certificate of naturalization. Private Acts of Parliament for this purpose are exceedingly rare, and the common practice is to obtain a certificate. Now, what must an alien do in order to obtain a certificate? He must have resided in the United Kingdom, or served the Crown for five years in all, during the eight preceding years; he must present a memorial, stating the required particulars, to the Home Secretary, which memorial it will be advisable for him to have drawn up for him by a solicitor; he must make a statutory declaration verifying his memorial, and get four householders who are natural-born British subjects to make a declaration vouching for his loyalty and respectability, and also verifying the statements of his memorial; he must take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, and get it registered at the Home Office. Finally, he must pay the sum of £1 2s. 6d. At this small expenditure of trouble and money an alien can be converted into a British subject. Now, Sir, if Mr. Toeg has obtained a private Act of the British Parliament, or has obtained a certificate of naturalization, he has only to satisfy His Worship of the fact to prove his nationality as a British subject; but as he did not set up any claim to possessing either, he ought either to have been further questioned on these points, or else treated as an alien by the Judge.

As regards Mr. Benjamin there is reason to believe that he is practically in the same position as Mr. Toeg so far as nationality is concerned; and, so far as the case has gone in public, there is nothing to show that the British Court has any jurisdiction over either; yet one of them it has arrested and committed for trial, and the other it has "bound over."

If the jurisdiction of the Court over these men, or either of them, is not well founded in law, the consequences of the wrongful assumption of it is a matter of the gravest seriousness, and will probably attract the attention of H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The *Shanghai Mercury* writes as follows on the same subject:—

The registration fee of $5 paid to the British Consulate in Shanghai is all the proof required to entitle you to rank as a British subject and to subject yourself to British laws and justice. If a man born in Turkey should, after paying $5, a year registration fee, object to submit himself to British laws he might be handed over to the Chinese as an impostor. The British Government could not be expected to wield the whole force of the British Empire to call for atonement for any outrage he might suffer. But a man who comes to live here and conduct British trade might not have been born under the ægis of the British flag, but he probably came here in the employment of a firm without a thought of having to submit himself to the land he lives in. Being a foreigner extremely like hundreds of other foreigners engaged in similar occupations he regards himself as exterritorialized and the Chinese do not want to be troubled with his affairs, should he be in difficulties; affairs in fact which they could not understand without enormous explanations and for which indeed they have not expected to have to provide courts to deal with. Every man has a right to have a fair trial and a British Court can have no objection to try a man about whom no question is raised as to whether he is actually entitled to be tried there. In a semi-civilized country like China, the Courts of different Western countries concern themselves with litigation amongst those who have no Consul of their own, and the Municipal Council has been concerned with the charge of malefactors of foreign origin, who had no treaty rights in China. We are a cosmopolitan community and there is no reason why the most highly organized legal court here should not take charge of those whom it might perhaps happen to have no right to call for assistance from it. A man would be unfortunate indeed if it turned out that the Chinese could try him in native fashion for some crime he might be charged with having committed in the conduct of foreign business.

It appears that wherever there is surplus moisture a large eucalyptus will prove of great service, and a group of them will dispose of a vast amount of house sewage. But where there is water which it is not desirable to exhaust, as in a good well, it will be wise to put the eucalyptus very far away. The owner of Bay Island Farm, Alameda County, recently found a curious root formation of the eucalyptus in the bottom of his well, about 16 feet below the surface. The trees to which the roots belong stand 50 feet from the well. Two shoots pierced through the brick wall of the well, and sending off millions of fibres, formed a dense mat that completely covered the bottom of the well. Most of these fibres are no larger than threads, and are so woven and intertwisted as to form a mat as impenetrable and strong as though regularly woven in a loom. The mat when first taken out of the well was water soaked and covered with mud, and nearly all that a man could lift, but when dry it was nearly as soft to touch as wool, and weighed only a few ounces. This is an excellent illustration of the way in which the eucalyptus absorbs moisture, its roots going so far to find moisture, pushing themselves through a brick wall, and then developing enormously after the water is reached. It is thought that one of the causes of the drying up of wells is the insatiable thirst of these vegetable monsters.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 27th May.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *City of Tokio*, sailed on the 21st May:—For Yokohama—15 bales hemp, 96 bags sugar, and 59 pkgs. merchandise. For San Francisco—20,495 bags rice. 40 bags sugar. 300 bags dates, 350 bags coffee, 2,163 boxes nutoil, 90 boxes silk goods, 200 bales gunnies, 474 pkgs. tea, 2,494 pkgs. merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—200 bags sugar, 100 bags rice, 13 pkgs. merchandise, and 21 boxes crude opium. For Panama—2 cases crude opium, 19 cases silks, 732 pkgs. merchandise, 500 bags rice, and 183 pkgs. tea. For Callao—8 cases silks, and 6 cases merchandise. For Valparaiso—2 pkgs. merchandise. For Demerara—30 pkgs. merchandise. For Boston—3 cases Chinaware, and 176 pkgs. tea. For Philadelphia—324 pkgs. tea. For Chicago—1,042 pkgs. tea, and 3 cases silks. For New York—87 bales raw silk, 10 cases silk, 9 cases silk goods, 1 case merchandise, and 2,098 pkgs. tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/8¼
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8½
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9¼
- Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9¼

ON PARIS.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 4.67
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.77

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 72¼
- Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—124 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$550 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$75 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,425 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$95 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$345 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—buyers 58 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—34 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—27½ per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—117 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$90 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$190 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$290 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—½ Premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

May 27th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.900
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.9[illegible]0
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.903
Thermometer—9 A.M.	79
Thermometer—1 P.M.	81
Thermometer—4 P.M.	8[illegible]
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
[illegible]	77
[illegible]	81
[illegible]	77

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

28TH MAY TO 3RD JUNE, 1884.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	28	m 0 11	3 4	m 4 26	0 11
		10 57 a	5 3	6 14 a	−1 11
Th.	29	m 1 13	2 3	m 5 14	1 2
		m 11 37	4 11	7 6 a	−1 7
F.	30	m 2 21	3 2	m 6 10	1 5
		0 25 a	4 3	7 59 a	−1 2
Sat.	31	m 3 23	2 4	m 7 18	1 7
		1 20 a	3 7	8 32 a	−0 8
S.	1	m 4 6	2 10	m 9 41	1 8
		2 39 a	3 0	9 42 a	−0 3
M.	2	m 5 20	2 9	m 10 11	1 6
		4 13 a	2 6	10 30 a	0 1
Tu.	3	m 6 [illegible]	3 1	m 10 4[illegible]	1 1
		[illegible] a	2 [illegible]	11 1[illegible] a	0 [illegible]

[illegible] mean [illegible] has been determined [illegible] [illegible] the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard [illegible] Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.545 feet above [illegible].

[illegible] heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign [illegible] below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be [illegible] from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th May, 1884, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature, F.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.81	91.0	75	SSW	1	c	—
Hongkong	29.84	79.4	5[illegible]	E	3	c	—
Amoy	29.[illegible]	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	S	3	c	—
Foochow	29.9[illegible]	77.0	82	NE	2	c	—
Shanghai	29.[illegible]1	[illegible]	54	S	3	c	—
Nagasaki	29.9	—	—	SW	2	—	—
Wladivostock	29.07	41.6	—	SE	3	c	—

27th May, 1884, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	2[illegible]8	[illegible]2	72	W	2	c	—
Hongkong	29.80	7[illegible]	91	E	1	or	0.03
Amoy	29.85	77.0	58	NE	1	c	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.82	70.6	83	S	2	c	—
Nagasaki	30.01	—	—	SE	1	—	—
Wladivostock	30.06	43.4	—	SE	5	o	—

The Barometer has fallen and the Humidity has risen [illegible] the Coast. Gradients indicate moderate S.W. winds.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th May, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.89	29.80
Temperature	7.94	77.2	81.9
Humidity	80	9[illegible]	82
Direction of wind	E.	E.	S.S.E.
Force of wind	3	1	1
Weather	C.	O.R.	O.G.
Rain		0.03	

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentages of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.
For further particulars see "Instructions for making Meteorological Observations in China" (KELLY AND WALSH, Hongkong).

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th May, 1884.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"

YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong DailyPress Office,

Hongkong, 23rd May 1877.

ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1884.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).

ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,080 ..... $5.00.

SMALL EDITION, pp. 684 ..... $3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for—

HONGKONG—	JAPAN—
Do. Ladies' Directory	Nagasaki.
Do. Military Forces.	Kobe (Hiogo).
Do. Chinese Hongs.	Osaka.
MACAO.	Tokio.
CHINA—	Yokohama.
Pakhoi.	Niigata.
Haihow.	Hakodate
Whampoa.	THE PHILIPPINES—
Canton.	Manila.
Swatow.	Cebu.
Amoy.	Iloilo.
Takao.	BORNEO—
Taiwanfoo.	Sarawak.
Tamsui.	Labuan.
Keelung.	British North Borneo.
Foochow.	COCHIN CHINA—
Wenchow.	Saigon.
Ningpo.	Cambodia.
Shanghai.	ANNAM—
Chinkiang.	Hué.
Wuhu.	Turon.
Kiukiang.	Quinhon.
Hankow.	TONQUIN—
Ichang.	Haiphong.
Chungking.	Hanoi.
Chefoo.	SIAM—
Taku.	Bangkok.
Tientsin.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
Peking.	Singapore.
Newchwang.	Malacca.
COREA—	Penang.
Seoul.	MALAY STATES—
Jenchuan.	Johore.
Fusan.	Sungei Ujong.
Yuensan.	Selangor.
VLADIVOSTOCK.	Perak.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

British.	United States.
French.	German.

SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of

P. & O. S. N. Co.	China & Manila Co.
Messag. Maritimes.	Siemssen & Co.
M. B. M. S. S. Co.	H. C. & M. S. B. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co.	Scottish Oriental
Douglas S. S. Co.	Miscellaneous Coast
China Merchants'	Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of

ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have again been increased in number. They now consist of
FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Eclipses, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
- Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
- „ Tientsin, 1858—
- and all others not abrogated
- France, Tientsin, 1851
- „ Convention, 1860
- United States, Tientsin, 1858
- „ Additional, 1869
- „ Peking, 1880
- German, Tientsin, 1861
- „ Peking, 1880
- Russia, various
- Japan
- Spain
- Brazil
- Peru

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
- Great Britain
- United States
- Netherlands
- Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Siamese

LEGAL.
- Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
- Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
- Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
- Admiralty Rules
- Foreign Jurisdiction Act
- Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
- Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
- Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
- Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS
- China
- Japan
- Siam
- Customs Seizure, China
- Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
- Pilotage Regulations

HONGKONG
- Charter of the Colony
- Rules of Legislative Council
- &c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Annam, and several other items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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Daily Press Office, 26th January, 1884.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	AT.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Esmeralda	Jaeger	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)	Butler		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th June.
LONDON &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Verona (str.)	W. Clement		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th June, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON &c.	Djemnah (str.)	de Boissoeil Baron		Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK	Anna	Schildt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Oxfordshire (str.)	Jones		Russell & Co.	On 2nd June.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frank Carvill	Chapman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	San Pablo (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.	Martha	McPherson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Navesink	Weeks	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Laju (str.)	Mann		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 11th June.
TRIESTE, &c.	Orion	Maharsich		Melchers & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	G. G. s'Jacob (str.)	Besseling		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 31st inst.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Du Temple	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI	Thibet (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th June, at Noon.
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YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Principia (str.)	Kermish		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
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SHANGHAI	Massilia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Anchises (str.)	Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	Amoy (str.)	W. Potts	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	Focksang (str.)	Hogg	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
MANILA VIA AMOY	Zafiro (str.)	Talbot	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
ILOILO, AND SANDAKAN	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin		Russell & Co.	On 16th June, at 5 P.M.
ILOILO	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin		Russell & Co.	On 30th inst., at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [17

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [899

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

THE CHINA MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ⅛ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ⅛ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
- $19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
- $20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
- $24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
- $12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.
- $9.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
- $7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
- $8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.
- $5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
- $6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

ALSO.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874 HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

IRON BEDSTEADS. BENT WOOD FURNITURE, great variety just landed.

CURIOSITIES.

PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY.

FURNITURE, FOR SALE OR HIRE.

CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

PORTLAND CEMENT. J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [55

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVER in Stone Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. PRIME SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
- 1 Dozen Quarts ..... $22.50.
- 2 Dozen Pints ..... $23.50.

Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, AND TASMANIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer

"LAJU,"

Captain Mann, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 11th June.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to FOUR P.M. of the day previous.

Contents and Value of the packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1884. [966

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SAGHALIEN,"

Captain Homery, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

I. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

I. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"FRANK CARVILL,"

Chapman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [895

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"ESMERALDA,"

Jaeger, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [834

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"NAVESINK,"

Weeks, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1884. [757

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"ANNA,"

Schildt, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [896

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION,"

Captain G. Maharsich, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1884. [960

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1884. [1005

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA,"

Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1013

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at THREE P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1015

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"ELECTRA,"

Captain F. Nagel, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1884. [1007

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GOUVERNEUR GENERAAL S'JACOB,"

Captain Besseling, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1884. [989

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"OXFORDSHIRE,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 2nd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1884. [990

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

Captain Butler, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1884. [821

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 7th June, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MASSILIA,"

will leave for the above place about 36 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"PRINCIPIA,"

Captain Kermish, due on or about 1st June, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1010

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO AND SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA,"

Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th June, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1014

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE British Bark

"MARTHA,"

McPherson, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [897

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th day of May, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant de Boissoeil Baron, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 28th May, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 28th May, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

I. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1884.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "SAN PABLO," will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "ARABIC," on MONDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON;

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VERONA," Captain W. Clement, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct *via* SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call on THURSDAY, the 5th June, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer

"NATAL"

J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

NORTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia,

18th	2nd	13th	18th	23th	11th	2nd
March	May	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.

Arriving at Singapore,

4th	19th	29th	4th	14th	28th	19th
April	May	June	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Dec.

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Shares Bay and Geraldton,

12th	24th	1st	10th	20th	5th	21st
April	May	July	Aug.	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.

Arriving at Fremantle.

30th	11th	16th	25th	8th	30th	8th
April	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage to the above and other Australian Ports, apply to

McALISTER & Co., Agents.

Singapore, 5th February, 1884. [446

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/ₒ nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 21st, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Saghalien*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on the 27th, and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China Co.'s chartered steamer *Lennox*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 27th May, and is due here on or about the 2nd June.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Anchises* left Singapore on the 24th, and is due here on or about the 31st May.

The steamer *Glencarn* left Singapore on the 26th May, and is due here on or about the 1st June.

The Union Line steamer *Principia* left Singapore on the 26th May, and may be looked for here on or about the 1st June.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenartney* left Singapore on the 27th May, and is due here on the 2nd June.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Teucer*, left Singapore on the 27th May, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd June.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1884, revised to date, will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 633 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Wladivostock and Nicolajefsk.—Per *Ingraban*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Chi-yuen*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Orion*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Focksang*, to-morrow, the 29th inst., at 10.00 A.M.

For Iloilo.—Per *Amatista*, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Kashgar*, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *San Pablo*, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M., Registry ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Verona*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ATALANTA, Ger. str., Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
C. T. HOOK, Brit. str., Wm. Jarvis.—Tung Kee.
ELECTRA, Ger. str., Nagel.—Siemssen & Co.
HAMPSHIRE, Brit. str., A. Child.—Russell & Co.
OCEAN, Brit. str., Brown.—Soey Shing.
ORION, A. H. str., G. Maharsich.—Melchers & Co.
VORTIGERN, British steamer, J. Brown.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

J. AND R. TENNENT ALES and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [872

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [943

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,

By DR. DEVAN,

With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE,—

In Paper Wrapper $1.50

Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

EXTRACTS.

TO DAFFODILS.

AFTER HERRICK—LONGO INTERVALLO.

Mr. Frank Miles observed that the flower had not yet reached that perfection which artists would like to see; but he hopes to grow some himself that will fulfil all requirements.—*Standard.*

Poor Daffodils! we weep to see
Your failure to assume,
As yet, a true æsthetic hue
Formation, and perfume.
Stay! stay
See what artistic sway
Can do;
Tho' life be short, art's long.
So, by your kind permission, we
Will show you where you're wrong.

We'll make short work of shape and size.
We'll have a longer stem,
A tender droop to hint decay,
A smaller diadem.
We'll dye
That garish yellow eye
Dull grey,
Like to the winter's rain;
And then, methinks, artistic eyes
Might bear with you again.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BRIDECAKE.

According to one popular explanation, we have in the bridecake a survival of the old Roman form of marriage by "Confarreatio," or eating together. It appears that at a marriage ceremony of this kind, offerings of a cake and a sheep were made to the gods. The skin of the sheep was spread over two chairs, upon which the bride and bridegroom sat down, with their heads uncovered. Then the marriage was completed in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus and ten witnesses, after which another sacrifice was offered. A cake was made of *far* and *mola salsa* by vestal virgins, and was carried before the bride when she was conducted to the residence of her husband. It is by no means clear, however, that we have adopted the custom from the Romans, inasmuch as the same practice, under various forms, has existed from time immemorial among remote savages or semi-civilised people, who cannot be supposed to have obtained it from the Romans. Thus, Sir John Lubbock, in his "Origin of Civilisation" (1870, p. 85), tells us how among the Iroquois, the bride and bridegroom used to partake together of a cake of "Sagamite," which the bride offered to her husband. The Fiji Islanders have a very similar custom. Among the Tipperahs, one of the hill tribes of Chittagong, the bride prepares some drink, sits on her lover's knee, drinks half, and gives him the other half; they afterwards crook together their little fingers. In one form or another a similar custom is found among most of the hill tribes of India. The true derivation of the bridecake, therefore, is, probably to be sought, not so much in the old Roman marriage rite of "Confarreatio" as in its symbolical nature, corn in one form or another—either in whole grains, or made up into a cake or biscuit—having been from a very remote period in the world's history regarded as the emblem of plenty and prosperity. Among the Liburnians, before the dinner was over the bride and all the guests rose from the table, and she threw over the roof of the bridegroom's house a cake called "kolarb," which was made of coarse dough. The higher she threw it, the happier it was supposed would the marriage be, and, as the houses were low and the cake hard, the bride seldom failed to insure a lucky omen. According to an Esthonian wedding custom, a can of beer is poured over the bridegroom's horse, and a handful of rye is scattered over the heads of the bridal couple for good luck's sake. In Sweden the bride has her pockets filled with bread; it being a popular belief that every piece she gives to the poor on her way to church will avert some misfortune. In Eastern countries, rice, which is the staple food, is substituted, and holds a prominent place in the nuptial ceremony. Thus, on the Malabar coast of India, the priest sprinkles the bride and bridegroom with rice; and among the Brahmins the bridegroom throws three handfuls of rice on the bride's head. In Java the bride and bridegroom partake of rice out of the same dish to insure good luck. Hence we may trace the practice in our own country of scattering rice on the bridal couple. In Italy the mother of a newly married man, on his arrival home with his wife, throws some rice behind the back of the bride. Without enumerating further illustrations, it is evident that the idea of corn in some form as an emblem of prosperity has been most extensively interwoven with the marriage ceremonies of most nations, to which, therefore, may probably be ascribed the reverence attached to our bridecake. Again, that this is so seems further clear from many of the old marriage customs still kept up in different parts of the country, and in which the bridecake, as the symbol of good luck, holds the prominent place. Thus in Yorkshire and the northern counties the bridecake is cut into small square pieces, and then thrown for luck over the heads of the bridal couple, after which it is passed through a ring. Occasionally, also, on the bride's arrival at her father's door, a plateful of cake is thrown from an upper window upon the crowd below. An augury is then drawn from the fate which attends the plate, for, should it be unbroken, the sign is ominous; but otherwise—and the more pieces it breaks into the better—good luck will follow the marriage. The same practice prevails in Scotland, where, on returning home from kirk, one of the oldest of the inhabitants throws a plateful of short-bread over the bride's head. A scramble for the broken fragments then ensues, it being deemed very lucky to get a piece. Sometimes, by way of variation, a currant bun is broken over the head of the bride; but it is considered very unlucky if the bun, by mistake, should be broken over the head of any person other than the bride. Referring to other bridecake customs, it appears that in Westmoreland, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, the company returned in cavalcade to the bride's father's house, where they had dinner. On their arrival home everyone was presented with a slice of bridecake—locally known as wineberry (currant cake)—which the bride cut up, and the bridegroom handed round to the guests. Macaulay, in his "History of Claybrook" (1791), describes another custom: "A pole was erected in front of the house, three or four yards high, with the cake stuck upon the top of it. On the instant that the bride set out from her old habitation, a company of young men started off on horseback, and he who was fortunate enough to reach the pole first, and knock the cake down with his stick, had the honour of receiving it from the hands of a damsel on the point of a wooden sword, and with this trophy he returned in triumph to meet the bride and her attendants." As might be expected, the bridecake did not fail to become an equally important source of attraction in love divinations. To endow the bridecake, however, with prophetic virtues, it was considered essential to pass it through a wedding-ring; and, according to Brand, once was not sufficient, many performing this magic rite as many as nine times. Numerous illustrations of this superstition occur in the literature of bygone times. Again, we are further told by Mr. Napier, in his "Folklore of the West of Scotland" (1879, p. 52), that immediately after the marriage ceremony the bridecake, a large and elaborately prepared article, is cut up and distributed. Young girls still put a piece of it under their pillows in order to obtain prophetic dreams. "In some cases this is done by a friend writing the names of three young men on a piece of paper, and the cake, wrapped in it, is put under the pillow for three nights in succession before it is opened. Should the owners of the cake have dreamed of one of three young men therein written, it is regarded as a proof that he is to be her future husband." In some parts of the north of England a practice has existed from time immemorial of putting a ring among the ingredients of the cake, and to invite the guests in succession to cut a slice. The person who is lucky enough to hold the knife when it comes upon the hidden ring is considered to be sure of happiness for the ensuing twelve months. At Burnley we find a variation of this custom, it being the practice to put a wedding-ring and a sixpence into a flat currant cake. When the company are about to retire at the close of the day's festivities, the cake is broken and distributed among the single ladies. No small excitement is now occasioned, it being a popular notion that she who gets the ring in her portion of cake will shortly be married, whereas the one who obtains the sixpence, it is believed, will die an old maid. It is unnecessary to add further illustrations of these bridecake divinations, as those we have quoted are a fair sample of the whole class. They are not confined, moreover, to our own country, but are found, in one shape or another, on the Continent, where the bridecake figures prominently in many of the marriage customs.—*Queen.*

LOTUS EATING.

To no particular rank of society is the lotus eating instinct confined. We all have our lotus-longing moments, though only a select few are able to cease plying the oar, to lay down upon the sand, and to give themselves up to the trance of mild-minded melancholy. The majority only get a short spell of it now and again, not being strong-minded enough to desert altogether "the wife, and child, and slave," who await our return over the intervening sea.

The instinct manifests itself in a variety of ways. The struggle to acquire an independent fortune is in most cases merely a voyage towards the island of lotus eating promise, a striving after a state in which the activities of life may be put aside, and the *nirwana* of freedom from earthly toil and care indulged in; a state which is generally discovered to have only an imaginary existence. To be independent of fate, to be landed high and dry out of the changing currents and rude waves of the ocean of life, is the ruling motive which actuates the fortune seeker, rather than any desire for the ostentation of riches. Fortunately for themselves, such people, when the lotus appears to be within their grasp, most frequently hesitate to touch it. The habit of activity is too strong for them; they will always make one more voyage, which shall positively be the last, and so they go on, ultimately dying in harness, keeping, like children at a feast, their cake until the very, very last, even until they are unable to eat it. Another manifestation of the instinct is the desire which fills so many breasts, not for a fortune, but for a certain and assured income—something that shall be independent of business fluctuations, the rise and fall of stocks and shares, the favour of clients, or the skilfulness and activity of mind or hand; in short of anything which means trouble, worry, thought, and care. Note the joy of the exultant parent when he informs you that his son has obtained an appointment in the Sealing Wax Office of the Taper Department, and that he is "provided for for life." The good man is lotus eating by proxy. What is the real cause of the fascination which the public services possess for so many people? Not the actual amount of money to be received, but the certainty of payment. Industrial occupations may be good one year and bad the next, professional returns are notoriously uncertain, but the civil service appropriation accounts go on with even flow down the stream of time, bearing on their bosom their crew of happy lotus eaters. Such is the popular idea, and it is not altogether unfounded. To go into a smart Cheapside warehouse, where every eye is on the alert and every energy active, where the entering of goods by breathless clerks is never ending, where brains are on the rack to show the customer the samples that will suit him, where packers pack up goods as if by magic, and carts roll away with them in ceaseless succession; and then to go down to a Government office, with its somnolent porter, its inattentive clerk, its dreamy official endeavouring in a well-bred manner to conceal the fact that you have disturbed him, impresses one as would a sudden flight from the outer world to the land where it is always afternoon. "Provided for for life" is the undertone, and "Let us alone" the mute appeal in the eye.

Lotus eating is, however, by no means confined to professional life. The "old servant of the family" is still, where he exists, a confirmed specimen of the lotus eater. By virtue of his long service, he has acquired an ascendancy over his master and mistress which enables him to live pretty much as he likes. He has his humours consulted; he also knows that he is "provided for for life," and he eats his lotus with all the satisfaction and comfort in the world. His employers are to him a sure wall of defence against the outer world. To see him on a fine summer afternoon strolling leisurely through the grounds of the manor house or the hall, with a quiet sense of proprietorship, to note his presidency at the wine buffet, his reception of the visitor, and to pop upon him in his snuggery where no underling dare intrude, where his employers would hardly think of disturbing him, is to arouse all the lotus eating instinct in one's nature. And not only the old domestic servants, but sometimes the old business *employé*, may be come upon in the full enjoyment of lotus eating. The modern business motto is, of course, to keep no more cats than catch mice; but this does not prevent the occasional survival, through pity or pride, of the working lotus eater. The old carpenter who has been with a firm from apprenticeship, who may now blink and bask as long as he likes over driving a sprig; the old guard who has not died, but has surrendered to a station-mastership at Sleepy Hollow, with its four trains a day; the old "representative of the house," whose share of the work now consists in opening bottles of port and whisky for buyers in his private room, and asking in a tone of deep concern after their relatives; these are all lotus eaters, by consent of their employers, who no doubt sympathise with them, and long for a leaf or two themselves.

Still other lotus eaters there are. There is the literary lotus eater, or book-worm. His books are the magic leaves which take him out of the actual world, and bring around him that afternoon sphere in which alone he really lives. It is not easy to draw the line where reading passes from useful recreation to mere lotus eating, but the man who has passed the line is easy enough to detect. He is uneasy without one of his leaves in his hand. He sends his children away to the nursery so that they shall not disturb him with their prattle. The dead page has more attraction for him than the living voice; dead book than the living friend. The weekly pennyworth of romance is a very popular form of lotus eating, and the only one within the reach of many classes; so let those who sneer thereat first make sure that they never themselves indulge in lotus eating of any other kind. To "put their feet up" and read their penny weekly is the one great joy of thousands of England's young women; and who is so free from reproach as to cast a stone at them? People who are not book-worms, and take in no penny weeklies, yet satisfy their lotus-eating instinct in one way or another. The "educated" often do so by means of the mutual admiration society. How nice it is to form a little nook, so to speak, which shall be curtained off from outside criticism and disturbance, where sour truths shall be sweetened up to taste, and where reminders of misused time and neglected opportunities shall never intrude. Most of us have stumbled upon one of these societies, a circle in which we have felt ourselves out of place and "outsiders"—a green isle in the sea which a dozen Browns, Smiths, and Robinsons have made their own, where "Let us alone" is the motto, where no suggestions of the outside world are desired, where the present company is all sufficient, where all new elements of thought are as far as possible eliminated, and life made as near a dream as may be. The society may be simply social, or it may be ostensibly also literary, artistic, or religious; but the lotus eating element is what gives it its flavour. Very many men there are too, who, though not members of such societies, are really a whole such society in themselves—are self-sufficing, and recoil instinctively from being

"Battered by the shocks of doom
To shape and use."

—*Globe.*

TO HAVE GOOD DREAMS.

A French investigator, M. Delannay, finds from experiments upon himself that the character of his dreaming may be controlled by stimulating various portions of the brain by means of heat. By covering the forehead with a layer of wadding he gets sane, intelligent dreams. He has also experimented on modes of lying; which favour the flow of blood to particular parts, increasing their nutrition and functional activity. He has observed that the dreams he has while lying on his back are sensorial, variegated, luxurious. Those experienced when on the right side are mobile, full of exaggeration, absurd, and refer to old matters; but those produced when on the left side are intelligent and reasonable, and relate to recent matters; in those dreams one often speaks.

SHERIDAN'S FOX HUNT.

During the winter he remained near Winchester, but as soon as the roads and the rains allowed, Grant directed him to push once more up the Valley—this time not to return. He was to advance in the direction of Richmond, destroying the railroads in every direction, as well as all stores that could possibly be of use to the enemy. In order to conceal his purpose, Sheridan resorted to one of those ingenious devices in which he was unrivaled since the days of Hannibal. He learned that the people of the neighbourhood were fond of hunting, and encouraged his staff to make their acquaintance and talk of foxes and hounds. A pack of hounds was found, and a day set for the chase. The hounds were brought into Winchester, the horses were shod, and all the talk of the country around was of Sheridan's hunt. On the appointed day the whole neighbourhood came to the meet, the general and his staff conspicuous. The start was made and the run was good, but the general and staff went further than the Virginians, and the army followed. They rode after the enemy, and never returned. The stratagem had kept all news of Sheridan's intentions secret, as all preparations were attributed to the hunt, and he was far on his way before the wile was discovered. —*The Century.*

A HOME-MADE ELECTRIC PEN.

A description has been given by Dr. J. Garel of a simple way to make an electric pen, to be used for multiple copying of letters or drawings, to the same effect as the somewhat costly Edison pen. A tracing of the drawing to be copied is taken on thin paper, which is then laid upon a piece of common gas carbon. The larger the carbon in proportion to the paper the less shifting will be required; but a piece of reasonably convenient size may be easily found, and it should be ground to a fair surface. The plate of carbon thus prepared is to be connected with one of the screws of a small induction coil, such as that used for an electric bell. The style for following the design, says a contemporary, is nothing more than a lead pencil, rather hard, and brought to a fine point. The other end of the lead of the pencil is connected by a wire with the other screw of the induction coil, which, in turn, is connected with a suitable battery. The wood of the pencil effectually insulates the current from the operator's hand. The arrangement being thus completed, all that is necessary is to follow the design, or to write the letter upon paper resting on the block of carbon, leaning lightly upon the pencil. As the graphite point proceeds a continuous succession of small sparks flow between it and the carbon; and the intervening paper is accordingly perforated by an infinite number of small holes, burnt by the sparks. These holes are barely visible to the naked eye, except by holding up the paper to the light; but they can be utilised for transferring the design or writing to paper, either by dusting on a powder or by passing an inked pad over the perforations when laid on the recipient.—*Electrician.*

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The *Derbyshire Times* says there is a very curious coincidence in the death of the Duke of Albany. His great uncle the Duke of York and Albany died in almost a similar way, about the same age, and only about 30 miles from the same spot. Fitzgerald in in his "Lives of the Royal Dukes and Princes of the Family of George III.," says:—"In the month of September, 1767, the Duke of York and Albany, who was as usual travelling abroad, was seized with a fatal illness at Monaco, and died. This gay and interesting Prince was not 30 years of age, and had made a favourable impression on every one he encountered." The account goes on to say that the Prince died of a malignant fever, after a severe illness of 14 days, and then says:—"His Royal Highness had danced rather too much at the chateau of a person of fashion, and this had not only fatigued him but occasioned a very strong perspiration." The writer then describes the Prince as having taken cold, and neglecting precautions he became rapidly worse and ultimately died. The parallel goes further in some small items, the Captain Perceval of that day being Captain Wrottesley, upon whom fell the melancholy duty of breaking the news to the Royal family. All the arrangements necessary in connection with his approaching death were made by the Duke himself, we are told, and the author then says:—"After his Royal Highness had settled this arrangement he seemed remarkably easy. He declared himself perfectly resigned to the Divine will, and he spoke of his dissolution with all the piety and resolution of a Christian and a man, acting up to these exalted characters to his latest breath." The Duke's remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. The parallel is painfully interesting at the present time, the names of the two Royal Dukes, their ages, the circumstances of their deaths, and the locality all being so singularly coincident. Even the dates (1767-1884) have this peculiarity, that if the numerals in each case be added together they amount to the same sum—21.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 27TH MAY, 1884.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.05 to 3.10
American Drills, 40lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$89.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 3.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.05 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.90
GreyT.Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.20 to 1.25
GreyT.Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.35 to 1.70
GreyT.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.80 to 1.85
GreyT.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pe.	$2.30 to 2.35
GreyT.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.00 to 0.05
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.32
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.30
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$19.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail-Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.50 to 4.55
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.40 to 4.45
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.40 to 4.42
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 23.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to 65.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 780
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$15.50 to 16.70
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,[illegible]
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 185
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$33.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$23.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.00 to 17.60
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.00 to 17.83
Cotton, Tangchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$23.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to [illegible]00
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul.	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul.	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 40.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.05 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35

[illegible] Oil, per picul	6.40 to 6.50
Peas, White, per picul	$2.15 to 2.26
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.35 to 2.35
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.75 to 1.76
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.0.0 to 2.13
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.25
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.90 to 7.[illegible]
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$14.00 to 14.72
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.84
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.70 to 1.73
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.49
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.[illegible]
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.60 to 5.95
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.5
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.21
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.00 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.1. to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	May 18	Wm. Potts	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Atalanta	May 23	Pfaff	Ger. str	787	Siemssen & Co	
Cassandra	May 27	Lindemann	Ger. str	1097	Siemssen & Co	
China	Jan. 25	G. Sathse	Ger. str	648	Hing Lee & Co	Canton
Chi-yuen	May 25	F. Wallace	Brit. str	1196	C. M. S. N. Co	
C. T. Hook	May 10	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	902	Tung Kee	
Djemnah	May 27	B. Baron	Fr. str	2431	Messageries Maritimes	Europe
Electra	May 22	Nagel	Ger. str	1162	Siemssen & Co	Yokohama
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Glenorchy	May 19	F. Godge	Brit. str	1250	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hainan	Nov. 28	J. Woone	Brit. str	281	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hampshire	May 23	A. Child	Brit. str	1699	Russell & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Orston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Harter	May 27	Grandin	Brit. str	1195	Russell & Co	
Honam	—	P. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ingraban	May 24	Massmann	Ger. str	893	Siemssen & Co	
Islani	Mar. 13	Wallace	Brit. str	931	Captain	
Kashgar	May 20	Webber	Brit. str	1515	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Kiukiang	—	Clarke	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Namoa	May 24	D. Pitman	Brit. str	863	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Nam-vian	May 27	Garcoau	Fr. str	435	A. R. Marty	
Nanshan	May 27	Blackburne	Brit. str	805	Hop Hing & Co	
Ocean	May 7	R. R. Brown	Brit. str	1039	Sooy Shing	
Orion	May 20	G. Maharsich	A.-H. str	1813	Melchers & Co	Trieste
P. C. Chom Klao	May 27	Lightwood	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Powan	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
San Pablo	May 21	E. C. Reed	Amr. str	2113	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Saltee	May 22	Lorede	Fr. str	323	A. R. Marty	
Sea Gull	—	Haydon	Amr. str	43	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Volga	May 24	Temple	Fr. str	1852	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Vortigern	May 20	J. Brown	Brit. str	876	Chinese	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yorkshire	May 25	Arnold	Brit. str	1427	Russell & Co	
Zafiro	May 26	R. M. Talbot	Brit. str	675	Russell & Co	Manila

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Bertha	May 23	H. Kranje	Ger. bk	469	Siemssen & Co	
Anna	April 9	F. Schibit	Ger. sh	1255	Russell & Co	New York
Anna	May 22	A. H. Moller	Ger. sch	745	Melchers & Co	
Catalina	April 20	Williams	Brit. bk	434	Jardine Matheson & Co	
Caroline	May 10	Errekstone	Brit. sch	338	Chinese	
Centaur	May 15	C. Offersen	Ger. bk	498	Wieler & Co	
Ceylon	April 5	Barstow	Amr. bk	617	Russell & Co	
Daniel	May 12	P. Vort	Ger. bk	416	Wieler & Co	
Don Enrique	April 2	McAllister	Brit. sh	1312	Morris & Ray	
Esmoralda	April 9	Jager	Ger. bk	738	Carlowitz & Co	London
Figaro	May 19	B. Muller	Ger. bk	1007	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Frank Carvill	April 9	Chapman	Brit. sh	1189	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Margarethe	Feb. 17	G. Poppe	Ger. sh	1238	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Martha	April 19	McPherson	Brit. bk	853	Russell & Co.	Victoria, B.C.
Melrose	April 19	Bates	Amr. sh	943	Russell & Co	
Navesink	Mar. 20	Welks	Amr. bk	725	Russell & Co	Portland, Or.
Nicoya	May 5	J. Foster	Brit. bk	591	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Printemps	May 26	H. Gaillard	Fren. bk	357	Carlowitz & Co	
Reporter	May 26	Spaulding	Amr. sh	1350	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Spartan	Mar. 31	Crossley	Amr. bk	749	Russell & Co	
Star of China	May 25	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	794	Melchers & Co	
Swan	May 23	Henderson	Amr. bg	276	F. Blackhead & Co	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Captain	
W. Minstrel	May 19	Swewright	Brit. bk	362	Captain	

MACAO.

Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	

WHAMPOA.

Shun On	Dec. 14	Blumenberg	Ann. str	136	Chinese	

CANTON.

Fooksang	May 25	Hogg	Brit. str	990	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 20TH MAY, 1884.

Almatia	May 12	E. G. Lapham	Am. sch	387	Boyd & Co	
John Potts	May 12	Cayill	Brit. bk	374	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Galveston	May 7	H. Stenkel	Ger. bk	619	Chinese	
Louiso	April 28	C. Holm	Ger. sch	230	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Satsuma	May 15	J. Morrison	Brit. bk	363	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Sibirien	May 16	Johannsen	Ger. bk	367	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Sooloo	May 15	Barkin	Brit. bk	49[illegible]	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 17TH MAY, 1884.

Jerfalcon	May 4	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Chinese	
Kolga	May 10	Mitchell	Brit. bk	359	Chinese	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 24TH MAY, 1884.

Doretta	April 11	Lecain	Siam. bk	300	Lewis & Hopkins	
Flodden	Aug. 20	—	Brit. bk	—	J. A. Mitchell	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 17TH MAY, 1884.

Batavia	May 15	—	Brit. bk	366	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Gitanilla	Jan. 22	Taylor	Brit. bk	472	Holme, Ringer & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 17TH MAY, 1884.

Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Hermann	May 11	Traulsen	Ger. bk	444	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Lucia	April 10	Crowley	Brit. bk	640	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Lucile	May 7	Lawrence	Amr. sh	1329	Cornes & Co	
Maria	April 24	Ipland	Ger. bk	405	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Mary C. Bohm	Nov. 23	Baade	Ger. sch	48	P. Bohm	
Omega	April 25	Brown	Brit. bk	480	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Rose	Nov. 14	Wilson	Rus. sch	53	R. Clarke	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 10TH MAY, 1884.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ben Sowall	April 1		Am. sh	1361	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Farragut	April 23		Amr. sh	1519	Smith, Bell & Co	
Great Admiral	Jan. 11		Amr. sh	1573	Macleod & Co	
Lodsen	April 13		Nor. bk	287	Holliday, Wise & Co	London
Paul Revere	April 28		Amr. sh	1735	Macleod & Co	
Pepita	—		Span. bk	—	Order	
Queenstown	April 28		Amr. sh	1549	Peele, Hubbell & Co	States
Stormy Petrel	Mar. 17		Brit. bk	748	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool

ILOILO.

Antoinette	May 3		Brit. bk	836	Smith, Bell & Co	
Enigma	April 26		Brit. bk	649	W. F. Stevenson & Co	New York
Hudson Bay	April 25		Brit. sh	1559	Ker & Co	
Marie Louise	May 5		Ger. bk	915	Smith, Bell & Co	

CEBU.

Annetta	Mar. 28		Ital. bk	474	Macleod & Co	Singapore
Herbert Black	April 19		Amr. bk	573	Macleod & Co	States
W. W. Crapo	Mar. 31		Amr. bk	1577	Smith, Bell & Co	New York

BANGKOK.

IN PORT ON 10TH MAY, 1884.

Billy Simpson	May 8	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Lee Hong Lee	
China	Mar. 8	—	Siam. bg	199	Cheang Pan	
Clementina	April 26	Pozzio	Ital. bk	748	A. M. & Co	
Diamond City	Jan. 24	Spencer	Siam. bk	261	Poh Chin Soo	
Envoy	April 21	Martin	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Falcon	April 22	Evans	Siam. bk	363	Chinese	
Foochow	May 1	Peterson	Siam. bg	300	Low Mah Teng	
Hei Cheong	May 5	Plattner	Brit. bk	325	Tan Hoo Poh	
Hero	Mar. 22	Mayer	Siam. bg	173	Chinese	
Jo Seng Lee	May 1	Chinese	Fren. sch	203	Peng Wee	
Kim Chye Seng	Oct. 5	Chinese	Siam. sch	238	Cheang [illegible]it	
K. Soon Hoeat	Feb. 26	Nisted	Siam. lug	208	Cheang Poh	
Long Hin	May 7	Chinese	Siam. bg	—	Phia Sombat Phirom	
Lucky	Nov. 19	—	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Mercury	May 14	Hennings	Siam. bg	102	Chinese	
Phoenix	Mar. 24	Argeenor	Siam. sch	—	Maung Sai	
P. Seraphi	April 25	Vil	Siam. bk	454	Tacker Sigg & Co	
Q'n of England	April 11	Otten	Siam. sh	542	Poh Chin Soo	
Siam	April 26	Thomsen	Siam. bk	205	Cheang Pan	
Siamese Crown	April 13	Jorgensen	Siam. sh	549	Phya Chodek	
Soon Hwatt	Mar. 12	Chinese	Siam. bg	—	Captain	
S. Repetto	April 24	Bozzo	Ital. bk	598	Borneo Co., Limited	
Starlight	Oct. 16	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Poh Tek	
Telegraph	April 2	Sequeira	Siam. bk	317	Chinese	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Wuhu
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain Pearson	Swatow
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	Hongkong
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Shanghai
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. R. L. Groome	Shanghai
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Austruther	Shanghai
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. Laurence Ching	Hongkong
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Gamble	Shanghai
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Amoy
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Japan
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Hongkong
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Commander G. W. Hill	Pakhoi
Merlin	composite gunboat	4	480	Lt.-Com. R. B. C. Brenton	Amoy
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	Com. Hothan	Tientsin
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Yokohama
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Amoy
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	Lt.-Com. Chas. I. Briggs	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Morant	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lt.-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Keelung
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Nagasaki
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Albatross	Austrian gunboat	—	—	Captain Wostry	Hongkong
Alert	American corvette	4	800	Commander J. C. Barclay	Shanghai
Cristo. Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Captain Accinni	Shanghai
D'Estaing	French cruiser	15	—	Captain Coulombeaud	Amoy
Duguay-Trouin	French corvette	—	—	Captain Muret de Pagnac	Shanghai
Enterprise	American corvette	6	800	Commander A. S. Barker	Foochow
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchau	Vladivostock
Essex	American corvette	6	800	Com. A. H. McCormick	Yokohama
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. Rotger	Shanghai
Juniata	American corvette	8	900	Com. P. F. Harrington	Korea
La Galissonière	French frigate	14	—	Captain Fleuriais	Tientsin
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Debar	Hongkong
Marq. del Duero	Spanish gunboat	3	550	Capt. José Calderon	Hongkong
Minin	Russian frigate	—	6000	Captain Grenquist	Nagasaki
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	750	Com. F. J. Higginson	Cruising
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostock
Naesdnik	Russian corvette	13	250	Captain Kalagerass	Nagasaki
Nautilus	German gunboat	—	—	Captain Aschenborn	Hongkong
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Opritchnik	Russian cruiser	13	250	Capt. B. Ivashentzoff	Nagasaki
Palos	American gunboat	6	500	Com. G. D. B. Glidden	Hongkong
Prinz Adalbert	German corvette	14	1800	Captain Hensing	Nagasaki
Rasboynik	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Pojarsky	Korea
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Blasodareff	Nagasaki
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Stosch	German corvette	18	2500	Captain von Nostitz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Hook	Vladivostock
Trenton	American frigate	14	—	Captain Phythian	Nagasaki
Triomphante	French ironclad	14	—	Captain Baux	Shanghai
Volasco	Spanish cruiser	3	1500	Capt. D. E. Batron	Hongkong
Villars	French corvette	15	600	Captain Vivielle	Amoy
Volta	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Fournier	Shanghai
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. von Rayan	Amoy

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	—	Hongkong
Chee-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Canton
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	—
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	502	125	Chow Shoi	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lis-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	—
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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